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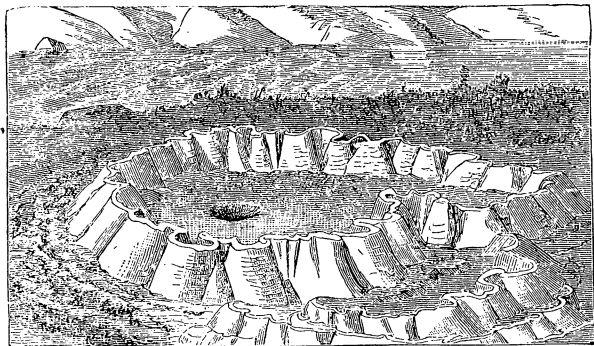
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HAYDEN'S GEOLOGY OF THE TERRITORIES.—The second part of our notice of this interesting volume (see p. 726, vol. vii) has

Fig. 58.



Rim about a Geyser-tube, Upper Fire Hole Basin.

been unavoidably crowded out of our pages. We have already referred to the wonderful geysers and hot springs of the Yellow-

Fig. 59.

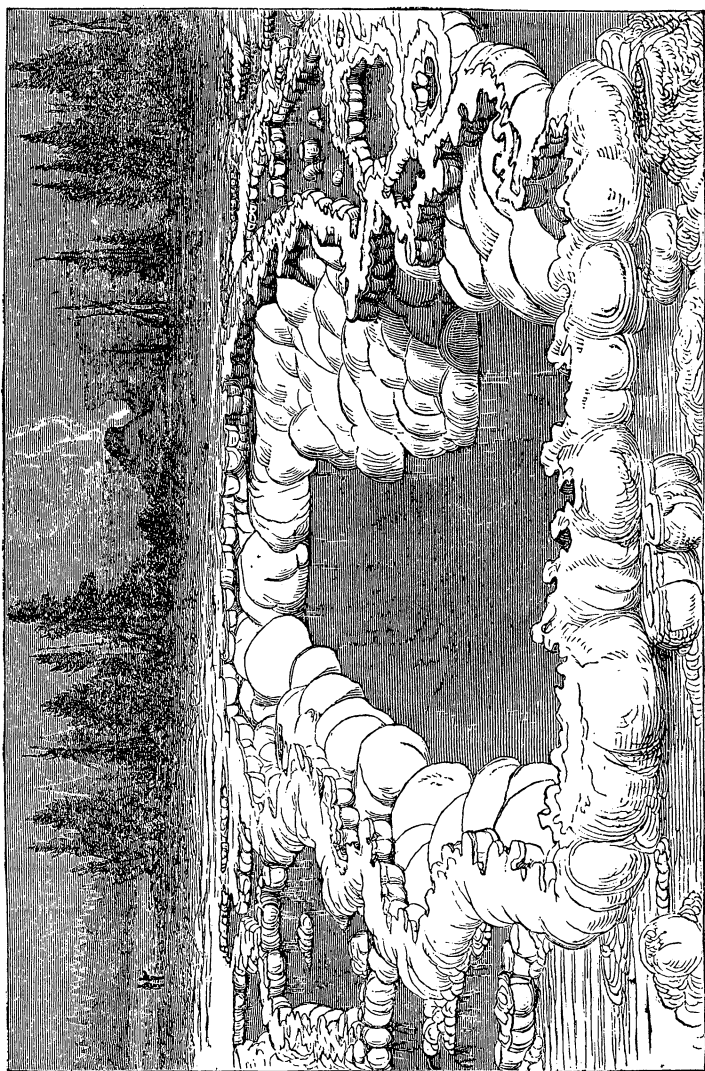


Globular Masses in the Crater of the Turban Geyser.

stone region. In Dr. Peale's report occur the accompanying illustrations of these phenomena:—Fig. 58 illustrates a rim about a Geyser-tube, on the Upper Fire Hole Geyser Basin, due to the siliceous precipitated from the heated waters; Fig. 59, globular masses in the crater of the Turban Geyser; and Fig. 60 shows the ornamental character of the border of the springs, while Fig. 61 is a view of the singular basins of hot springs at Gardiner's River, in the Yellowstone National Park.

In his rather long and interesting report on the lignite coal

Fig. 60.

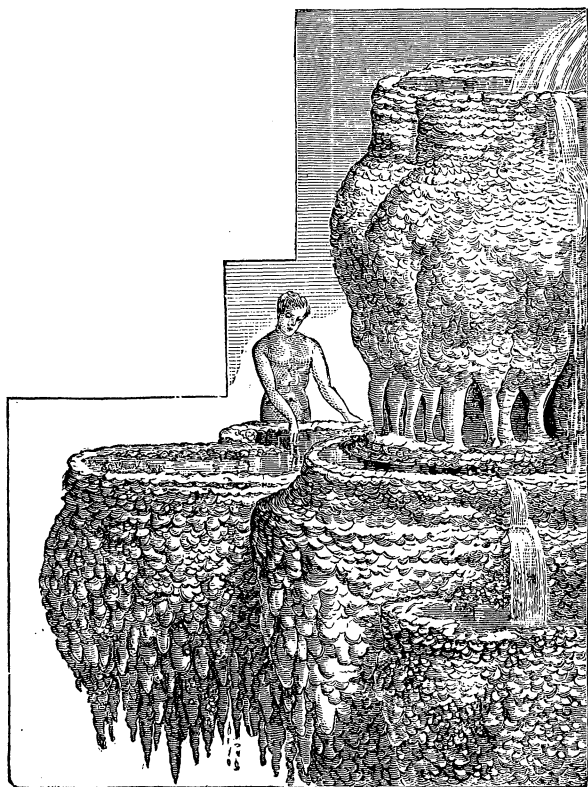


Oblong Geyser near the Giant, Upper Basin, showing the ornamental character of the borders of the springs.

and its flora, Prof. Lesquereux brings forward new facts in regard

to the analogy of some vegetable forms of our Cretaceous rocks with the plants of our time, and also of the Miocene flora of Europe; and he maintains that the whole lignitic coal formation of the Rocky Mountains is, "from the base of the fucoidal sandstone, a Tertiary-Eocene formation." Prof. Meek follows with a

Fig. 61.

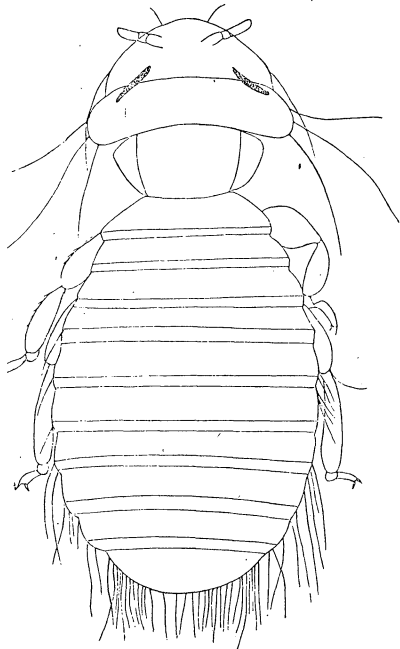


Basins of Hot Springs at Gardiner's River, Yellowstone National Park.

report on the invertebrates, and Prof. Cope reports on the Eocene vertebrate fossils of Wyoming, with several lithograph plates; concluding with some remarks of much interest on the character of the types of vertebrates, giving phylogenies of the mammalian orders and of the genera of the Testudinata. Other papers are contributed by Messrs. Leidy, Thomas, Merriam, Horn, Hagen,

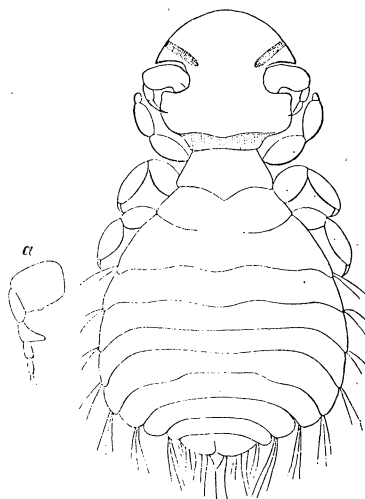
Packard, Coulter, Gannett and Stuart. Dr. Packard describes several new species of bird lice, i. e., *Menopon picicola* (Fig. 62), *Goniodes Merriamianus* (Fig. 63), *G. mephitidis* (Fig. 64) from the skunk, *Nirmus buteonivorus* (Fig. 65) and *Docophorus syrnii* (Fig. 66), the latter from New York, with some notes on the common

Fig. 62.



Parasite of Woodpecker.

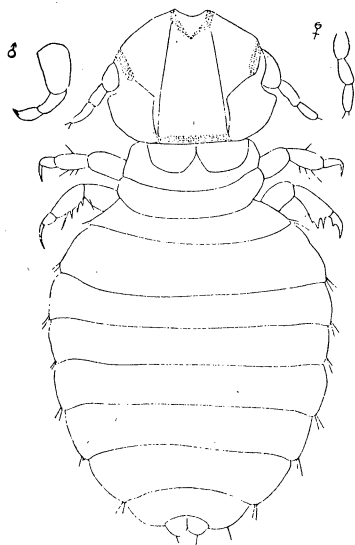
Fig. 63.



Parasite of Dusky Grouse.

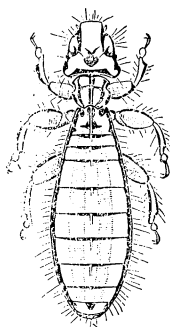
cattle tick of the west and Central America (Fig. 67), *Ixodes bovis*, upper figure, natural size, lateral view; lower, enlarged, with the mouth-parts (67 a much enlarged). - A description is added of the Texan *Argas Americana* (Fig. 68, much enlarged), a near ally of the well known *Argas Persicus* which is so annoying to travellers in Persia.

Fig. 64.



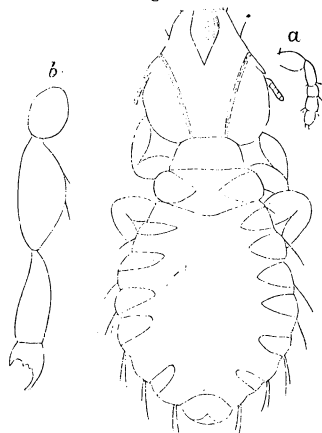
Parasite of Skunk.

Fig. 65.



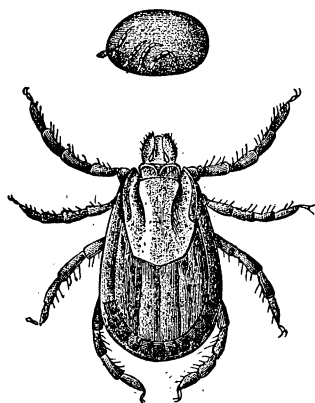
Parasite of Swainson's Buzzard.

Fig. 66.



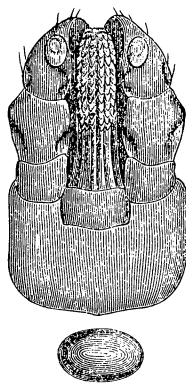
Parasite of Barred Owl.

Fig. 67.



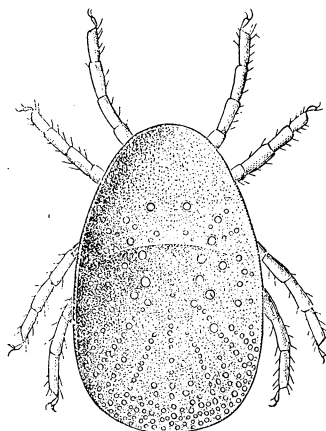
Cattle Tick.

Fig. 67 a.



Mouth parts of Tick.

Fig. 68.



American Argas.